FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALBANIANS ARRESTED; SFRY OPPRESSION INTENSIFIES

LD281050 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 28 (ATA) -- A report of the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, informs that now, on the eve of the New Year 94 Albanians, mainly intellectuals and students, were arrested. This new wave of arrests follows those made a few days ago, when 50 persons were imprisoned, besides those that are not announced. As usual, these Albanians have been arrested under the already stale pretext that they want allegedly to "change the existing constitutional order in Yugoslavia."

These mass arrests testify to the intensification of the chauvinist violence and national oppression of the Albanians. But at the same time, they show that through such repressive measures the situation in Kosovo is not improved.

PLAKA, DELEGATION RETURN FROM SRV, LAOS

AU301012 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 30 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the vice-minister Sokrat Plaka, which made a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, returned home yesterday.

POLITBURO SETS WAGE, PRODUCTION LINKAGE EXTENSION

AU271445 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue no. 11, Nov 85, pp 51-59.

[Barjram Xhaja Article: "The Linking of Remuneration of Labor with Plan Indicators Increases Efficiency in Production"]

[Excerpts] The economic policy of our party in the field of pay and particularly of pay according to work is always drawn up and applied on the basis of an ever-improving awareness of the demands of the laws and economic categories of socialism, and of the actual conditions of our country at any given time. Relying on Marxist-Leninist principles, and maintaining and ceaselessly promoting the healthy revolutionary spirit and proletarian class character of production and distribution relations, "The party," stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha, "struggles and always will struggle to continually improve people's lives -- everybody's lives, guided by the just principle that there should be neither equality of pay, nor favoritism for anybody. [as published] Each wage should match the amount and quality of work each person does, and the margin of differential among the wages of working people should gradually be reduced. This must not be taken as a 'reduction' in the living standards of the working people, but as a spur to the improvement of living standards and to better, faster, and cheaper production." (Enver Hoxha, "Reports and Speeches," pp. 142-143.)

As a result of the application of such a policy in the field of the distribution of personal income ("shpernadar ja e produktit per vete") it has become possible to maintain the pure aim of socialist production, and to meet ever more fully the increasing demands of our whole society, to reduce essential socioeconomic distinctions in the living standards between classes and their social subgroups, and between town and country, and to gradually reduce the sphere of operation of "bourgeois rights," etc.

In fixing wage allotment among working people of various kinds and among different groups of workers, the aim has always been, and remains, to bear in mind the distinctions which arise from the actual character of work, so that heavy work is rewarded with a higher wage than normal work, and complicated work is better rewarded than simple work, and that work carried out in the main branches and sectors of the economy generally is better rewarded than work in branches and sectors of an auxiliary or service nature.

Our system of wages, as the main way in which the material interest of the working people is realized in practice, and although from the first constructed on the basis of healthy Marxist-Leninist criteria, constantly requires reconsideration and continual adjustment, in accordance with the level of our economic and social development, with the growth of our production capacities, and our socialist production relations in general. Dynamic development itself brings problems in its wake and, in introducing elements which make working people more interested in fulfilling the economic and financial plan, and especially more interested in saving, calls for the adjustment of the system governing the remuneration of labor connecting the degree of reward with plan indicators.

In this context one important step is the coordination of workers' wages with the direct costs of production, and also of the incomes of managerial, engineering, and technical staff with the realization of the production plan and with its degree of quality in terms of output, cost-efficiency, variety, and fulfillment of contract. The enforcement of these measures encourages the production increases, quality improvements, cost-cutting, and an increase in the efficiency of social production. So, for example, enterprises of the Ministries of Industries and Mines, Energy, Construction, and the Light and Food Industries, where this kind of wage structure has been applied, have within 6 months saved about 50 million leks worth of raw material, electrical energy, fuel, and other resources. Meanwhile, in those enterprises where wages are also paid in relation to the quality of production, there has been an increase in the production of first class goods, as in the case of shoes, blankets, stockings, etc. In coal production, 100 percent of the planned calorific value has been achieved, which has not happened before.

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the party, after analyzing the results up to the present of the linking of wages, to the quality and quantity of production, has decided that, to ensure production growth, efficiency, and the increase of the well-being of the working people in the proper way, the linking of the wages of the work of working people, specialists and office workers, with the fulfillment of plan indicators of quantity, quality, and cost efficiency, must be extended and deepened further.

The main purpose of the measures that the party has been and is taking in this field has been and remains, through the refinement of pay policy, to encourage positive tendencies to work directly in production, where the interests of people and party most require it, and to stimulate work in difficult and key sectors of the economy, in sectors which play an important role in the growth of the independence of operation of our economy, and of major importance to exports. In this context, those measures being enacted to change the manner of payment of underground, oil, and geological workers, according to their place of work, and the wages of workers who exceed plan targets in chromium and oil, and to encourage brigades with high output in agriculture etc., are particularly important.

Life shows these things need to be done gradually, and problems that emerge in practice need to be studied, and general analyses made, so that now and then, when it appears necessary, new or supplementary measures can be undertaken.

The further linking of wages to the fulfillment of economic and financial targets, the extension of the linking of wages to norms in the use of materials, fuels, electrical energy, and water, etc., the calculation of wages based on the quality of production not at enterprise or sector level as is now done, but on the basis of smaller units such as shift or team etc., in a way that better reflects the work of each and so as to encourage as much first class production as possible, the fixing and adjustment of plan targets according to the nature of a given branch of the economy to achieve as just and encouraging a wage as possible for working people, the exact assessment of the work that goes into production as far as the completion and storing of the finished product -- these are all important matters for the organs of the state and the economy. Faster progress in these fields will permit further refinement of wage policy, on the revolutionary road. It is important that the whole struggle to make wages an incentive for the working people to achieve best possible results in production, with low costs, be carried out within the correct criteria laid down by the party in this very sensitive field of socialist production relations, and within the correct criteria of the decisions and measures which party and government have taken for the adjustment of the system of wage rates, and for the reduction of baseless differentials in wages, etc.

The efficient enforcement of measures linking wages with quantity, quality, and the results of work in general cannot be achieved without planning and proper calculation of the work necessary, and without proper evidence of work done and production achieved. without this, even continual control of work and production will not have the proper effect. We stress this because there have been cases when, from the planning stage, quantity and quality of production have not been correctly matched to the correct amount of work necessary, with the amount of raw material required, quality indicators, and so on. So, the party has turned its particular attention to problems of scientific planning, struggling against the narrow concept of global planning, or the anticipation of just a few quantity indicator. Effective scientific production management demands that all quantity and quality indicators be planned correctly and coordinated with each other. In this way the task of adjusting the distribution of personal income will be done properly and will produce correct conclusions as a basis for further adjustment in the future.

Present problems in the field of pay policy must always be considered in all their breadth and complexity. "The adjustment of economic relations, especially where remuneration according to labor is concerned," demanded Comrade Ramiz Alia, "must be regarded not only from an economic viewpoint, but in close relation to its political, ideological, psychological and social aspects"

The party teaches us, and experience proves, that efforts for the correct application of the demands of the law of remuneration according to labor are crowned with success when they are also considered from the class war angle, when healthy public opinion is awakened and plays its part, when the laws of the state are applied rigorously and without sentimentalism, and when measures are taken for the true class revolutionary education of the working people. Hence, in the work being undertaken for the enforcement of party directives in this field, there is also an intensification of ideopolitical work explaining to the masses how dangerous breaches of the law in this sphere can be. The purpose of these laws is to pave the way for an increase in production, to encourage rational and lively work, and to ensure a radical turning point in the effective use of the material and financial resources of our country and the maintenance of our relatively high speed of economic development, under the conditions of imperialist and revisionist encirclement and savage blockade, and relying entirely upon our own human, material, and financial strength.

DAILY CONDEMNS TERRORIST ATTACKS IN VIENNA, ROME

AU3O1155 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Dec 85 p 7

[Julius P. Loernicz article in the "On the Margin" column: "Not Only Vienna and Rome"]

[Text] The two terrorist attacks carried out in the morning hours of the day before yesterday at Vienna and Rome airports -- obviously coordinated and directed from the same center -- deserve unequivocal condemnation. These were bloody terrorist acts whose victims were innocent people. To link them with a national liberation or resistance movements of some nation would be as vile and criminal as the deed itself.

Many bourgeois mass information and propaganda media in the West have almost suffocated with the eagerness with which they have begun to accuse the Arabs in these contexts, especially the Palestinians and the PLO. And this already at a time when the identity of the terrorists was not even known yet. Such an orientation of propaganda shows signs of experienced hands.

It is no coincidence that the attacks took place in the capitals of Austria and Italy, that is, two countries that on the whole have a realistic attitude to the roots and means of resolving the crisis in the Middle East, have understanding for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and maintain good contacts with the PLO. For a long time now this has been irritating government quarters in the United States and, naturally, in Israel, too. In their hatred the government representatives of the Israeli Zionist regime went so far as to call former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky an "antisemitic Jew."

The American Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, as well as the Israeli espionage center, Mossad, are striving everywhere and always to "prove" how the Austrian and the Italian governments have been mistaken in their recognition that the Palestinians also have the right to live, to national freedom and independence. Even before yesterday, credit for the attack was claimed by the terrorist organization of the Palestinian Abu Nidal, whom the PLO expelled from its ranks long ago and sentenced to death. Abu Nidal and his people have many acts of terrorism on their conscience, and more than one Palestinian patriot, and many representatives of the Palestinian national liberation struggle have become their victims. It is almost a public secret that there is a connection between the CIA, Mossad, and this group of extremists who have nothing in common with the true struggle of the Palestinian people for national rights. They include people manipulated by the U.S. and Israeli espionage centers -- one of the terrorists at Rome airport was evidently under the influence of drugs....

What happened in Vienna and Rome is typical of the methods of the Israeli subversive and espionage center Mossad, which does not hesitate to organize terror against citizens of Jewish belief, against Israeli institutions, just to cast suspicion on the Palestinians and elicit among Jews the feeling of imperilment or, possibly, "sympathy" for the aggressive Israeli actions. Terrorism was not born in the camps of the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian expellees, whose land, homes, and country was stolen by Zionism, but in a society which is the bearer of racism, chauvinism, and which breeds totalitarian systems of oppression and iniquity, such as fascism.

Therefore, in these dramatic moments, we must add to Vienna and Rome America's Philadelphia, where last May the American police threw a bomb on a house in which poor and unemployed Negroes lived (11 dead, among them 4 children) or Lebanon's Beirut, where a few days ago Arab agents of Israeli Mossad who, on the orders of their Zionist paymasters, last March engineered an explosion that killed 86 persons in a few seconds, were caught.

Terrorism is an evil that must be combatted, especially its roots -- which lie in social inequality and the lack of nationalities' rights -- and the organizations from the subversive centers of imperialism and extreme reaction.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

LD292226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, on the national day, the 27th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The telegram says that the Czechoslovak people highly respect the results achieved by the people of Cuba under the leadership of their Communist Party in building socialism and in defending the advantages of socialism. The Republic of Cuba has won great international authority by its principled peaceful foreign policy, consistent anti-imperialist struggle, its principled attitudes in international forums and in the Nonaligned Movement. It is significantly strengthening the unity of the socialist community, contributing to the joint struggle of the progressive forces of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, for peace and the independent development of peoples.

We note with satisfaction, the telegram of Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal says, that Czechoslovakia and Cuba are united by firm links of friendship, solidarity and mutual cooperation. Their foundations are formed by the fraternal relations between our Communist Parties, unity of interests and aims in the building of socialist society, joint efforts in safeguarding lasting peace in the world, and for averting the threat of war. We are convinced that the fruitful and all-around Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation will continue deepening successfully for the benefit of the people of the two countires. On this memorable day we wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro and all Cuban Communists and working people of your country, many new successes in socialist construction, in the struggle for the victory of the ideas of socialism and communism, in the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

The congratulatory telegram of Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal says in conclusion: Allow us to wish you and the Cuban people all the best and many further successes in the year 1986.

A congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba was also sent by Alois Indra, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, to Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of People's Government.

JAKES ON ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

LD281734 Prague CTK in English 1315 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Prague, Dec 28 (CTK) -- "In order to ensure the possible national [word indistinct] Czechoslovakia must consistently realize the (?strategic line) of intensification, increase of effectiveness of production and quality of labour," Milos Jakes said in the (?latest) issue of the youth magazine MLADY SVET.

The Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and secretary of its Central Committee stressed the necessity to increase productivity of labour, ensure better use of fuels, raw materials and energy, (?the fixed) assets, machinery and buildings, and to improve management. "One of the prior tasks of the Czechoslovak economy at present and also (?in the future) is speedy utilization of the (?results) achieved in science and technology. Another important task is to ensure proper structure of production which is why we seek its change in order that priority be given to products requiring more qualified labour and less materials and energy."

Milos Jakes pointed out that (?increase) of quality remains the prior objective of the Czechoslovak national economy. "We consider a change of the entire system of assessing quality consisting in introduction of three degrees -- quality for which premium would be added to wholesale prices, normal [word indistinct] without bonuses, and deductions from the prices of products with substandard quality. All this will be reflected in the amount of means earmarked for wages," Milos Jakes said. He underlined the decisive importance of science and technology for the further development of the national economy and growth of the productivity of labour. It is science and technology that would decide about the time when socialism surpasses capitalism in the productivity of labour.

"We do not rely only on our own potential, the possibilities of scientific-technical cooperation in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) are wide and they must be better utilized. Czechoslovakia has a great interest in a deeper integration in the framework of the CMEA, in deepening specialization and cooperation. We must make an agreement and concentrate only on what we can produce best, other products should be imported and exchanged," Milos Jakes stated.

He also paid attention to ecological problems and stressed that a further deterioration of the environment in Czechoslovakia must be prevented. "Worsening of ecological conditions must be halted and the situation must be improved step by step. An important part of this objective are structural changes in the national economy, construction of nuclear power plants, limitation of certain fields of production. Spendings on environmental protection will be 2.5-fold in the future five-year-plan period than at present," Milos Jakes stressed.

Stating that Czechoslovakia is decreasing its indebtedness in hard currencies, Milos Jakes pointed out that "the problem rests in the fact that the loans provided by Czechoslovakia will not be paid back in a short time while its own debts must be repaid mostly within three years. Therefore more must be exported than imported," Milos Jakes stressed. This does not mean, however, that Czechoslovakia does not want to use credits bringing effect. It supports especially credits provided on machinery and repaid by the production of this machinery. Such credits are widely used in Czechoslovakia's light industry and are to be extended also to the engineering industry, Milos Jakes said.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER FLEISSNER DIES

DW310848 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Colonel General Werner Fleissner, deputy minister of defense, died on 27 December at the age of 63 following a serious illness. In an obituary notice the SED Central Committee pays tribute to the valiant communist's life full of struggle, to the exemplary soldier and state functionary. He contributed considerably to the National People's Army's development into a modern socialist coalition army. His work of nearly 30 years in the National People's Army, including 22 years as deputy minister and chief for technical equipment and armament, gained him the recognition and the trust of the members of the National People's Army and of the GDR's working people. For his great merits Werner Fleissner had been awarded the Karl-Marx Order and other high decorations.

HONECKER CABLES GANDHI ON PARTY CENTENARY

LD281042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Dec (ADN) -- In a message marking the 100th anniversary of the Indian National Congress (I), addressed to its president, Rajiv Gandhi, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, states: "We note with great pleasure that our two parties are linked in a high degree of solidarity in working for peace, freedom, democracy, and progress, and in opposing the imperialist policy of arms escalation and confrontation which threatens the security of peoples."

The founding of the Indian National Congress marked the emergence of the party which led the Indian people in the struggle against colonialist repression and showed them the way to national independence. "Thanks to the farsightedness and experience of the Indian National Congress leaders, this truly national movement of the Indian people also became an important factor in the international anticolonialist and anti-imperialist struggle of our time," it adds.

At a time when it is important to do everything to avert a nuclear inferno, to prevent the militarization of space, and halt and reverse the arms spiral on earth, India, as the leading country in the movement of nonaligned states, actively supports these goals.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD311054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0309 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 31 Dec (ADN) -- On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba, the 27th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have conveyed warmest congratulations and militant greetings to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], president of the Council of State, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

The telegram reads, among other things, "The day of the victory of the revolution, of the liberation of Cuba, was at the same time a historic starting point for the development of real socialism on the American Continent. Under the proven leadership of the Communist Party and as a firm constituent member of the community of the socialist states, Cuba is advancing resolutely in the construction of the material-technological basis of socialism and the reliable defense of these achievements."

The GDR and Cuba are strengthening their efforts to make an effective contribution toward an improvement in international relations in close solidarity and on the basis of the peace strategy of the socialist community following the Geneva summit. This also applies to settling conflicts in Central America in accordance with the norms of international law, the message continues.

HONECKER GREETS ANGOLAN LEADER ON REELECTION

AU122101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos was reelected president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party at the second party congress which ended on Monday [9 December] in Lusaka. On this occasion the SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Angola:

Esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos,

On your reelection as president of the MPLA Labor Party I convey to you cordial greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

I combine with this my best wishes for your personal well-being and for further successes in implementing the significant decisions of the Second MPLA Labor Party Congress in the interest of the struggle of the Angolan people for the consolidation of their national independence and social progress, for peace and international security.

SFRY'S VLAJKOVIC RESPONDS TO HONECKER MESSAGE

AU301942 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- "I remember with satisfaction your visit to Yugoslavia at the beginning of October and the useful talks we had on this occasion, and I am convinced that they will constitute a new important contribution to strengthening the friendly relations and the increasing cooperation between our socialist states." This was stated by Yugoslavia head of state Radovan Vlajkovic in a letter to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. In this letter the president of the SFRY Presidency extended thanks on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, and on his own behalf, for the congratulations and friendly feelings expressed on the occasion of the Day of the Republic.

PARTY ORGAN COMMENTS ON POST-SUMMIT CLIMATE

LD291848 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 29 Dec 85

["Further in the Spirit of Geneva" -- MTI headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, December 29 (MTI) -- The Sunday [29 December] issue of NEPSZABADSAG carries an article on the situation after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The article says, "Even the mere fact of the summit has slightly warmed up the international atmosphere". The paper adds that "The U.S. statements, diplomatic and military measures since Geneva, which have sometimes even contradicted one another with reason raise the question: How firm is the Geneva basis?"

In the economic field "It can be taken as a positive sign that 450 U.S. businessmen and enterpreneurs turned up in Moscow right after the summit to see what business opportunities were on hand in the new situation." The article also points out, "The smooth development of economic relations is still obstructed by several political obstacles which have to be removed by the Americans. In this context the commentator quotes Gorbachev as saying that "The granting of the most favoured nations treatment would greatly advance the cause, but we shall not beg for it".

On the issue of arms limitation, the article points out that before the summit meeting the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on all kinds of nuclear tests, and called on the United States for partnership. The U.S. side turned down the proposal for various reasons, including the lack of on-site control. Most recently Gorbachev expressed the readiness of the Soviet Union to accept the earlier American proposal on-site control. "Even so, however, the Soviet notion did not meet with a favourable response in Washington, although the justifications of refusal were now more subtle. They no longer reiterate the old undergrounded accusations, and express their preparedness for talks on the question of on-site control. Nevertheless, control would be of a low practical value, to say the least, if no agreement on banning nuclear tests was reached."

With regard to regional conflict, the contributor states that in the United States "Some circles view every conflict situation in different regions in the light of the ideological struggle between East and West, while in fact it is waged to promote class interests in certain countries, in others to eliminate racial discrimination and enforce human rights or to win or retain independence. A failure to realize and note the difference indicates short-sightedness and may lead to dangerous decisions.

"Such a decision of Washington was to grant 250 million dollars in aid to counter-revolutionaries in Afghanistan and 27 million to those in Nicaragua and all this happens after Geneva in a period when the Soviet Union has declared more than once its readiness to participate in the political settlement of conflicts in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, the Gulf region and Afghanistan, and in guaranteeing possible agreements. In Afghanistan further progress has been made in national reconciliation despite continued attacks from the outside. This is indicated by the recent reshuffling of the government, aimed at creating and expanding national unity. The dynamic approach of the Soviet leadership to the normalization of relations with China and Japan is also worthy of note.

Besides the differences, there also are signs of rapprochement." The commentator says "The Stockholm conference is considered a forum promising the earliest compromise even by U.S. politicians who are aware of the importance of agreement.

The Vienna talks also show some progress after the NATO reply, more mindful of mutual interests than earlier, given to the February troops reduction proposal of the Warsaw Treaty organization.

"The present state of affairs is attributable not only to Geneva, but also to the international public and the fact that Great Britain has so been the only West European ally of the United States to conclude an official agreement on participation on "star war" schemes, while the Federal Republic of Germany, whose alliance would be extremely important to the U.S.A., is pressing for cooperation between companies. The Bonn foreign minister, however, would have been willing to avoid such action, realizing that the participation in "star war" plans is incompatible with endeavours to improve East-West relations. At the December NATO Council session in Brussels, Hans-Dietrich Genscher criticized Shultz for the lack of progress in the field of arms control. Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti was of the same opinion, and this time even the British foreign minister warned his American colleague that it would be of no good if the United States declared the still valid SALT 2 agreement null and void. The stands taken by the most important NATO partners also indicate their concern over the Washington wrangling and the outcome of the struggle of opposing forces. It would be in the national interests of the West European countries if the process of normalization was not further aggravated," the commentator of NEPSZABADSAG says.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VIEWS RESULTS, PROSPECTS

LD282122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Interview with Jenoe Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food on results of 1985 harvest and prospects for agriculture in 1986 -- recorded]

[Summary] "The year 1985 was the most difficult year for agriculture during the current 5-year plan period because of problems on the world markets, poor weather, and changes in the thinking of producers. In spite of the problems, however, all the major branches of agriculture met their production and export targets for the year.

"As far as production in 1985 is concerned, the grain yield of nearly 15 million tons is the second largest ever recorded and the output of over 2.3 million tons of beef is also the second or third best ever. At the same time, there are sectors where significant shortfalls were registered. In the case of grain, the shortfall was the outcome of a reduction in the area of land under cultivation. In the case of corn, agricultural enterprises reduced the land under tillage by over 100,000 hectares. The havoc wrought by the weather was also by no means insignificant this year; the losses to viticulture alone amounted to some 6 billion forints and, together with losses in other areas, the total damage caused by the weather can be put at around 12 billion forints.

"However, because of the determined efforts of people working in agriculture, food supplies remained abundant and price increases stayed well within the planned limits, even in the case of fruit and vegetables where they were they most noticeable.

"Longer-term trends have also continued during this year. On the positive side, production costs are coming down and the more rational use of energy is particularly noteworthy. On the negative side, enterprises and farmers are still tempted to stop the production of loss-making products too quickly rather than attempt to make their production profitable. There was also a slowing down in stock-breeding in the larger agricultural enterprises.

"Looking ahead toward 1986, I think economic conditions and the system of regulations for agriculture will be more favorable than in previous years. Likewise, investment in agriculture would increase. Investment in agricultural production will increase, in my view, by 5 to 6 percent in 1986. In our assessment the financial sources required for this will be available together with the basic materials and equipment needed: agricultural machinery, tractors, combine-harvesters, special equipment, artificial fertilizers, and pesticides. It is important to utilize the latest results of scientific research in agricultural production, and I have confidence in the management, professional employees, and agricultural workers of agricultural enterprises to undertake this. Around 70 percent of the enterprises are capable of solving the tasks facing them while the other third, mostly cooperatives working on poor soil, needed assistance to enable them to be equally successful. Greater independence for the enterprises as well as the formation in 1985 of enterprise councils in the state farms will improve the development of work organization, expand the internal division of labor, and increase efficiency.

"I am optimistic that agriculture will meet its production targets for 1986."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GEROGE SHULTZ' VISIT

AU301552 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-American Foreign Affairs Talks in Budapest -- Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar Receive George Shultz"]

[Text] Secretary of State George Shultz' program in Hungary began on Monday [16 December] morning with a tribute ceremony: The head of U.S. diplomacy -- who arrived in Budapest on Sunday night in response to the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi -- laid a wreath on the Hungarian Heroes' Monument at Heroes' Square.

Afterward the Hungarian-American foreign affairs talks began at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Peter Varkonyi and George Shultz talked about bilateral relations and current international questions. The two foreign ministers stated that Hungarian-American relations are satisfactory and continuing to develop, and that there are further possibilities for improvement. Both considered it necessary to continue the bilateral dialogue. During the discussion the Hungarian foreign minister stressed the importance of expanding economic cooperation.

Regarding the international situation, the main topics were the international economic situation and the Geneva summit. They agreed that the current problems of the world economy may be solved by mutual efforts, and in this regard it is necessary to eliminate the obstacles hindering cooperation. Peter Varkonyi and George Shultz stressed the importance of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and expressed their hope that further talks will actually lead to an arms reduction and to the solution of the other current issues.

Janos Kadar,the MSZMP general secretary, received George Shultz on Monday afternoon at the Central Committee headquarters.

At an open and cordial meeting they reviewed the most important issues of the international situation.

They had a discussion on how the more favorable conditions resulting from the Soviet-American Geneva summit could be used to expand relations between states with different social systems based on the principle of mutual advantage. They reviewed the development and possible further improvement of Hungarian-American relations. The meeting was attended by Peter Varkonyi and Vencel Hazi as well as by Nicolas Salgo.

During the morning George Shultz was received by Georgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in his National Assembly office. At the meeting they talked about Hungarian-American relations and about current international issues that both parties considered relevant.

Present at the talks were Peter Varkonyi and Vencel Hazign, ambassador of our homeland in Washington, as well as Nicolas Salgo, U.S. Ambassador in Budapest.

In the afternoon the head of American diplomacy visited the National Museum and inspected the Hungarian crown jewels.

Yesterday, late in the afternoon, the American secretary of state answered the questions of Hungarian and foreign journalists at a press conference held in the Atrium Hyatt Hotel. (This event is treated in more detail on the second page of our paper.)

In the evening Peter Varkonyi gave a gala dinner at the congress room of the Gundel Restaurant.

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN ROME, VIENNA CONDEMNED

AU301930 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 29 Dec 85 p 1

[Report signed "T.I.": "Investigations Into the Airport Attacks Continue in Vienna and Rome"]

[Excerpts] Our News Commentary

Chance ordained that the attack on Vienna airport also caused two Hungarian victims, which increases our consternation and induces us to think even more: Why did terrorism flare up again making 1985 into such a series of killings? As a consequence of the two attacks in Vienna and Rome 17 people died and 117 were injured -- innocent people, unsuspecting Christmas travelers. Just because some people wanted to make a point. Both attacks were timed to the same hour and minute, and for the day following the holiday. As if these people conveyed a message to the world: They are indifferent to love and mankind, what matters is "the cause."

But what kind of cause? We know: at least, we suspect. In this respect we should not go into detail. We are awareof the problems of the Arab nations and we support the legal demands of the Palestinian people. On the five continents there are many other national demands which are more or less legitimate but, unfortunately, are also emerging by bloodshed. However, there is no cause that would justify this murderous method. The effect is rather the opposite, and it evokes anger and hatred because the blood falls back on those who shed it.

Terrorism is spreading again. Thus, more and more people demand an increasing fight against it and a prevention. Terrorism was condemned by the UN, governments took positions, and dismayed public opinion demands more efficient action to stop this madness. It is necessary to have police, security, technical regulations, and stricter methods are welcomé. However, those who bury themselves in analyzing terrorism should never forget the national, economic, and social problems and tensions which result in dying Christmas travelers.

FERENC KARPATI ELECTED DEFENSE MINISTER

LD301744 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Dec 85

[From the headlines]

[Text] A new minister of defense has been elected by the Presidential Council. Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati has been promoted to colonel general and elected minister of defense.

Biographical Information

LD301839 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 30 (MTI) -- Ferenc Karpati, who was appointed Hungarian defence minister on Monday [30 December], was born in a worker's family in 1926 in Putnok, County Borsod, north Hungary. He joined the Hungarian Communist Party in 1945, and the army in 1948, where he first worked as political staff-member. After qualifying at the military-political academy, he took part in the repression of the counter-revolution in 1956. From 1958 to 1970 he was the secretary of the HSWP People's Army Committee. In 1970 he was appointed the political chief of the People's Army and deputy defence minister. Member of parliament since 1971, Karpati was a member of the HSWP Central Control Commission from 1975 to 1985. The 13th HSWP Congress elected him member of the Central Committee.

INDUSTRY MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS

LD271751 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 27 (MTI) -- Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, who had held talks on the further development of Hungarian-Soviet industrial cooperation in Moscow, has returned to Budapest. Laszlo Kapolyi met Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Dzhermen Gvishiani, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and ministers Serafim Kolpakov of iron metallurgy, Mikhail Shkabardnya of instrument making and means of automation, Vladislav Kolesnikov of electronic industry, Erlen Pervyshin of manufacture of means of telecommunication and Lev Vasilyev of machine building for the light and food industries. Laszlo Kapolyi also helddiscussions with Abel Aganbegyan, chairman of the commission of the development of the forces of production of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS WITH ANTONOV

LD291832 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 29 (MTI) -- On Sunday [29 December] Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scienctific Cooperation Committee, left for Moscow to hold talks with Deputy Prime Minsiter Aleksey Antonov, Soviet co-chairman of the committee.

HORN, HETENYI STATEMENTS ON SFRY TALKS

AU180946 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Dec 85 p 3

[Statement made by Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Istvan Hetenyi, finance minister, to Dezso Pinter, MAGYAR HIRLAP staff member: "Istvan Hetenyi and Gyula Horn's Statements to MAGYAR HIRLAP" -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Our correspondent, Dezso Pinter reports: On their way home from Gyorgy Lazar's visit to the SFRY, Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi and Foreign Affairs State Secretary Gyula Horn made separate statements to MAGYAR HIRLAP.

Hetenyi: "The good political cooperation that has been developing for a long time between the two countries has had and still has a positive effect on the dynamic development of economic relations. There has been a considerably greater increase in the turnover of goods in the last 5 years compared to the average of previous years, and the fact that we have succeeded in strengthening the elements of long-term cooperation is at least just as important. Let me mention the period extending until 1990 which, based on the recently signed documents, promises a 50 percent increase. A significant result of the recently concluded negotiations is the fact that we have signed an agreement on cooperation in energetics. The agreement stipulates, among other things, the joint construction of electric and natural gas lines, the possibilities of connections, as well as the joint excavation of border area hydrocarbons. The agreement will do a lot to ensure the two countries' energy supply.

"Both sides are aware of the fact that the state bodies and enterprises must do a lot in order to accelerate economic cooperation, and the attention of the state enterprises is increasingly turned toward finding and working out new forms of long-term cooperation. I stress once again that the enterprises have a considerable responsibility in the further development of Yugoslav-Hungarian economic relations. It is my conviction that mutual interests will continue to have an encouraging effect."

Horn: "Gyorgy Lazar's just concluded talks also confirmed that the two countries' political relations are excellent and free of problems. The principled foundations of our cooperation were worked out by Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito; the relations between Warsaw Pact Hungary and nonaligned Yugoslavia are durable, and are being constantly enhanced. Both parties and governments are making great efforts to bring about an easing of international tension and the fact that there are differences between the two countries in the interpretation of certain issues does not change the situation. Openness in politics and the economy creates good conditions for Hungary and Yugoslavia to achieve further results in the development of our relations.

"Gyorgy Lazar's visit contributed to a better understanding of each others' country-constructing goals, which are identical or similar in many respects. Both countries can make efficient use of the experiences gained in the work of socialist construction. Their national minority policy has also contributed to the development of good relations. We can speak of an exemplary practice: Both countries are doing their utmost to promote the national minorities' culture, tradition, and their role as bridges between our countries, and both sides declared this intention in the course of the talks held in the past 2 days.

"It is my conviction that Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Belgrade serves well the cause of the two peoples and the goals that the two parties and governments have long been jointly endeavoring to implement."

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON 5-YEAR PLAN PROSPECTS

LD230946 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Correspondent Andras Domany interview with Akos Balassa, head of the Political Economy Department of the National Planning Office on the recently approved 5-year plan; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] A question by a layman: Will we live better in the next 5 years, according to the plan?

[Answer] The 5-year plan is not, as plans usually are not, a collection of promises. External circumstances and possibilities of international economics and sources of growth for internal development must be considered. In addition, the goals and subsequently the lines of activities must be determined. That is, all factors on which these objectives may be based must be considered. Only then can we ask what may be used for the development of the economy and raising living standards from the available resources.

As far as external economic conditions go, the illusions must be removed from people's minds, such as the illusion that in the next few years changes may occur in the world economy or in some particular parts of the world's economy, which would assist our progress in a very big way, or the illusion that the deterioration process will slow down, and that the situation will remain relatively good.

[Question] In CEMA, too, there will be no such great and dynamic growth in turnover from year-to-year. The Soviet Union could only promise to supply the 1985 amount of very significant basic materials and no more for the coming years. I think this is also a limit, or alternatively it forces us to be thrifty, or both.

[Answer] It is the case. Goods exchange will grow by 3 percent on an annual average. Primarily a certain import growth can also be expected in investment goods. The growth in exports will be on a smaller scale than in previous years. Loss in terms of trade was very great in past years; we had to export more and more for the same amount of imports. Now, export and import will essentially grow at the same rate.

[Question] In other words the reductions in the world oil market prices sooner or later will make themselves felt in the CEMA, not just the increases as was the case in the past?

[Answer] Yes, sooner or later, and probably later rather than sooner, obviously, since the world market prices become effective in the trade among CEMA countries only after a delay.

[Question] We must add, in being frank, that any increase also becomes effective only in a delayed manner.

[Answer] In the CEMA relations, too, we must get around to beginning repayment of installments on certain previously incurred debts.

[Question] In other words there is debt in that context, too, only we spoke about this less often.

[Answer] Yes, but the scales are smaller. Regarding, however, our hard currency debts and the shaping up of the exchange of goods in hard currency in connection with this, it is unavoidable here to continue to gradually reduce the accumulated debt further. The value of our exports must exceed the value of our imports.

In the coming years, within the available resources, the proportion of accumulation -- and within it, investment -- must be increased. Since, however, in 1985 -- in comparison to 1980 -- we invested much less, a situation has evolved that we can invest only a little more than in 1980. And now let us speak about allocation. Investments in telecommunications will grow most rapidly. Regarding the rate of growth, investments in the processing industry are in second place while the food industry takes the third and railway transport is the fourth, and so on. We cannot, in these 5 years, turn over more resources into the basic material and energy sectors; in fact, we can invest even less to some extent than in the 1981-85 period. A central economic development program is to start which, in the various spheres of the economy, with planning and economic measures, supports the reduction of specific energy consumption. Of course, the implementation of such a plan is yet to take place. Planning cannot make a greater mistake than to "plan" our wishes and desires, to envisage the production of such a national income level, such resources which are not available to us with a necessary certainty and to decide about the allocation of these and then -- as it happened more than once in previous years -- regardless of what in reality happens in the economy, insist on keeping the decisions thus taken.

I would like to emphasize that this plan contains strained requirements, requirements of high effectiveness. Therefore this basis of planned growth, too, may be qualified as strained rather than loose, although not excessive. We planned approaching the upper limit of reality but nonetheless within that, the resources available to us. Given that a change in the decisions made will become inevitable, then we must get round to this too, but it would be better to avoid this.

[Question] What can we expect?

[Answer] If the resources calculated by the plan, primarily on the basis of appropriate work output, will be available then it would make possible the tangible improvement in the coming years of the living standard of the population; from 1987 onwards the tangible, although not rapid, rise of real incomes may start gradually. Where the community and the individual produces more, there wages will rise faster; and where the wages rise faster, so will the real income. This is one thing. The other is, as we said in previous years, the reduction of the real value of the individual allowances occurred in the majority of social allowances. Now the plan undertakes an obligation -- naturally depending on resources -- to maintain in an expanding measure the real value of social allowances.

BRIEFS

NEW DEFENSE ASSOCIATION HEAD -- A new secretary general has been appointed to head the Hungarian Defense Association. He is Major General Gyorgy (?Kezi). The previous secretary general, Major General Lajos Kiss, has retired. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 29 Dec 85 LD]

FRG'S SDI INVOLVEMENT 'NO GOOD' FOR RELATIONS

LD302310 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 30 Dec 85

["FRG 'Star Wars' Decision: Going Upstream" -- PAP headline; by PAP journalist]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 30 -- The Soviet side (?never) fails to take any opportunity to make the Bonn (?ruling) circles realize that every case of the FRG's involving in the American "star wars" project hits out at detente in Europe. Whatever the motive behind the possible involvement, it will do no good to European relations. Soviet warnings in this regard have been unambiguous from the very start. This taken into account, the latest statement by the Soviet Foreign Ministry comes as no sensation.

The charges levelled by the first press comments in the FRG, to the effect that the Soviet statement "constitutes an interference in internal affairs of another state" aim at averting the public attention from the heart of the matter. Issues regarding war and peace, peaceful coexistence in Europe or mass annihilation are by no means an internal affair of any country. Besides, such an accusation is strange inasmuch as it is being levelled by a press which has been constantly interfering in the purely internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

What the Bonn press should rather do is concentrate on the FRG Government's ignoring both international and its own public opinion, since most of the country's citizens come out against the "star wars."

One can say with no exaggeration that no military decision taken in the FRG so far has met with such a meagre support and aroused so many protests as the one concerning the start of talks with the United States on the FRG's joining the programme of adventurist space armaments. And so Bonn is going against the current again.

USSR RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS

AU181105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- A delegation from the USSR Council of Ministers' Council for Religious Affairs headed by its chairman Konstantin Kharchev, is visiting Poland at the invitation of Adam Lohatka, director of the Office of Religious Affairs. The delegation held talks with the leadership of the office and also met with the leadership of the PZPR Central Committee Sociolegal Department as well as with scholars of the Institute of Religious Studies of the Academy of Social Sciences. There was also a meeting with members of the Presidium of the Council for the Propagation of Secular Culture.

ORZECHOWSKI REVIEWS IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1985

LD302154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] In a statement to PAP, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski said that the past year has been full of important events from the point of view of international policy and of our state. First, he mentioned the extension of the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact, stressing that this was an event of great significance for ensuring the lasting security of Poland and the other Pact states and for the further development of the international situation. Other meetings of the leaders of the fraternal states, in Sofia and in Prague, were also of great importance.

The official visits by Wojciech Jaruzelski abroad and his participation in the United Nations General Assembly jubilee session were also events of great significance for the consolidation of Poland's international standing. The foreign journeys by the Polish leader confirmed that Poland counts in international dialogue on matters concerning peace and security in Europe and in the world.

As for 1986, Minister Marian Orzechowski said, the 10th PZPR Congress will be a special event, as will the continuation of East-West dialogue, including that between the two superpowers, as well as the congress of intellectuals in defense of the peaceful future of the world, and the session of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, to be convened in Warsaw.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON 'STABILIZATION'

AU301852 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Dec 85 pp 1-2

[Statement by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs; date and place not given]

[Text] PAP -- The year 1985 will go down as a period during which there was a widespread and tangible stabilization of the country's sociopolitical life. The work of the security and public order organs served the workers' class and working people increasingly well and more and more effectively. The protection of citizen's interests and their property was carried out more efficiently.

People enjoyed more peaceful lives and felt safe in their homes, at work, and in the street. The slogans and appeals of political opponents, of internal and external centers of divisionary activity that called for demonstrations, riots and disorder did not command public support.

The rapid growth in the crime rate which began in 1980 has been arrested. The detection of criminal and economic offenses has undergone a definite improvement. The object of our particular attention was the problem of social pathology. I believe that there is still much to be done in this area. Actions undertaken are still inadequate in relation to public needs and expectations.

The ratification of the law concerning the execution of duties by functionaries of the Security Service and Citizens' Milita at the 31 July Sejm was an important event for the ministry. The law defines the principles underlying the work of functionaries and the scope of their powers and duties.

Next year we wish to continue to improve the service provided to citizens and community safety, to protect the younger generation from moral depravation, and to protect public and private property as much as possible. We also want to expand public activities aimed at increasing respect for the law, and to improve crime prevention measures.

We will also maintain our vigilance and our ability to identify and take counteraction against internal and external enemies who threaten the Polish nation's and state's most vital interests. Despite lack of public support, our enemies have not given up their damaging activities. They continue to try to divide society, to stir up people's feelings, and to incite people to do evil.

I am certain that the much awaited 10th PZPR Congress will release new social strength and energy in the battle against crime, in the struggle for a peaceful and secure life. this goal will be served by a government program -- a draft is being drawn up at the present time -- intended to further reduce crime and other manifestations of social pathology.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HOLDS LAST SESSION OF 1985

LD272231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The government Presidium has held debates. Draft decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers were examined. They describe the sphere of activities and the statutes of the supreme and central organs of state administration, reorganized in accordance with the act approved on 12 November.

Furthermore draft regulations concerning the the protection of the environment, and especially the classification of waters and penalities for pulluting them, were also discussed.

The government Presidium acquainted itself with the draft resolution on the controlled sale of goods in 1986. Control over meat and meat products, chocolate products and semolina will continue. There will be no change in the level of supply quotas, except in the case of certain sick persons whose quotas have been increased.

Today's government Presidium debates were the last for this year.

MINISTERS INTERVIEWED ON ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

LD281313 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 27 -- Several ministers were asked by journalists what in their opinion should be deemed the most important achievement or event of this year with respect to the ministry they head and what targets they see as key in 1986. Here are their replies:

The minister of justice - Lech Domeracki: Elections of people's assessors will be held next year. We will conduct a thorough evaluation of the functioning of amended penal laws and of the implementation of laws on social ills. We will want to acquaint society with the contribution of the judiciary to the consistant implementation of economic reform.

The minister of internal trade and services -- Jerzy Jozwiak: 1985 was marked by a gradual lifting of rationing. We were able to accomplish this without causing perturbations on the market. Although insufficient, progress in mutual relations between commerce and the producers was achieved. Overall, however, progress in the durable goods market is smaller than society would expect. Services also fall short of expectations. In short, changes for the better in the sphere of the supplies and functioning of the market as well as creating the preconditions for the development of small businesses and better services are the main tasks of the coming year.

The minister-chief of the Office of Maritime Economy - Adam Nowotnik: In 1985 sea fishing delivered about 256 thousand tonnes of fish and fish byproducts to the home market. This means exceeding the targets of the Central Annual Plan by over 15 thousand tonnes. I consider the Soviet Union's multi-million grant to modernize our repair shipyards as one of the important events of 1985 in the maritime economy.

The Polish merchant fleet recorded better results than in 1984 despite the difficult situation still prevailing on the international sailing market. I consider improving the efficiency of the economy, also including the maritime economy, to be the most important task for 1986.

Minister of Mining and Power Industry Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski:

Looking at the passing year from the entire annual perspective, I deem the fact that the mining and power industry fully reached its targets, under the complex conditions of functioning of the economy and erratic supplies of raw materials and technologies, the attainment of fundamental significance.

The most important plans of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry in 1986 consist in further regularly implementing the laid down tasks. Hard coal mines should extract 192 million tonnes, lignite mines ought to mine 62 million tonnes, the production of electric energy is to amount to 139 million kilowatt hours. We want to supply Polish economy with 5.4 billion cubic metres of gas from domestic resources.

The possibilities of growth in the extraction of hard coal and the production of electricity are limited. With exceptional sharpness, the entire economy has already faced the necessity to adapt development assumptions to such quantities of fuels and energy that we have. That is the source of vital necessity to rationalize the consumption of fuels and energy.

Head of the Office for Scientific and Technological Progress and Applications, Minister Konrad Tott:

Last year, the work of the office concerned primarily the preparation of a new system of controlling scientific and technological progress in the national economy.

The work will also be continued to properly link the implementation of a comprehensive programme for scientific and technological progress: bilateral one with the USSR and multi-lateral one of CMEA member states to central research and development programmes and basic research envisaged for 1986-1990 by the national socio-economic plan.

The central fund for the development of science and technology will be set up and started up in 1986. Probably, it will not be possible to make appropriate structural changes in research and development institutes still next year. In the departure of some cadres, particularly designers, technologists and auxiliary staff. Nevertheless, efforts will be made to solve these problems.

Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba said the biggest achievement of the past year has been making the upward trends in agricultural production and food processing a permanent development, which has enabled to strengthen the food market.

He said Poland (?achieved) [words indistinct] self-sufficiency in food thanks to increased domestic production of food and more active foreign trade.

Among the most significant results of 1985, Zieba listed this year's [words indistinct] to some 20 million heads by the end of the third quarter, (?record) crop of oil plants of 1.1 million tonnes -- more than envisaged in a long-range programme until 1990, (?and a) 20 per cent increase of food and agricultural exports, especially to hard currency buyers, which reduced food trade deficit with those buyers from 2 billion zloties last year to 17 billion in 1985, and wider use of comprehensive process, particularly in the production of grains. The minister said the single most important objective before the Polish agriculture for 1986 will be to ensure further (?increase) of plant production as the basis for the breeding of (?cattle), pigs, sheep and poultry.

The most difficult challenge will be to ensure conditions for updating and expanding [words indistinct].

GORYWODA ON NEXT 5-YEAR PERIOD TRADE COOPERATION

AU191017 TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Dec 85 pp 1-2

[Jan Markusz: "A Broad Platform of Cooperation"]

[Text] Our country will enter the next 5-year period with coordinated trade plans with all of the countries of the socialist community. Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, told journalists during a conference at the Government Press Office [date not given] about the results and significance of the joint decisions and about the general thrust of cooperation programs. Deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Stanislaw Dlugosz also took part.

Poland, M. Gorywoda said, attaches great importance to the coordination of the socio-economic plans of the fraternal countries through the period 1986-1990. The faster growth of foreign trade, the more realistic the possibility of carrying out structural changes to our economy, improving its efficiency, and thus guaranteeing its development. It is only possible to modernize our production potential and speed up technological progress when there is broad cooperation with the socialist countries and when the long-term scientific and technological development programs that have been agreed upon are implemented. That is why the results of the plan coordination are so important. We positively assess these results. Decisions adopted meet our own actions halfway.

There will be a high rate of growth in trade. It will rise by about 30 percent, whereby exports will rise more quickly than imports, because of the need to gradually balance our trade balances with the Soviet Union.

There will be favorable changes to the structure of trade. Here, the exchange of finished goods, especially electronic equipment, will rise particularly quickly. This is important to the modernization of our industry.

The joint and specialized production of commodities and technology will increase tangibly.

Cooperation will expand. So far, undertakings designed to seek out raw materials have been the object of joint credits, whereas in accordance with decisions made, such credits will also encourage the production development of finished goods. Many new spheres of cooperation have also been laid down as part of the joint implementation of the scientific and technological development programs.

There will be a small growth (about 4 percent) in general deliveries of raw materials and fuels; at the same time, efforts will be made to rationalize consumption of such materials.

On the other hand, deliveries of market goods will rise considerably.

The performance of joint investment projects is of a long-term nature as regards our mutual deliveries.

Although the plan coordination concerns the next 5 years, many of the strategic decisions exceed this time span and reach the year 2000. This especially applies to scientific-technical cooperation programs.

Next, M. Gorywoda discussed the results of the agreements in greater detail. In the coming 5-year period, mutual trade between the PPR and the remaining socialist countries will amount to about R113 billion. Our exports during this period will rise by about 40 percent and our imports by about 30 percent. We have agreed on which partners will support our production potential, and to whom we will supply Polish sulfur.

As has previously been the case, the Soviet Union will play the leading role in cooperation. Mutual trade in the next 5 years will close at R73 billion. This is where about 88 percent of the raw materials and fuels supplied by the CEMA countries will come from. Poland will take part in building the Yamburg gas pipeline in order to increase gas deliveries by 5 billion cubic meters.

An increase in the exchange of machines and equipment will be very important. This will permit the reconstruction and modernization of our industry. All in all, goods exchange between Poland and the USSR during the next 5-year period will rise from 37 to 40 percent of our total CEMA cooperation. Poland will once more be the USSR's second trade partner. A wide range of joint investment projects with the USSR has been agreed upon. An example of this is USSR participation in modernizing our steelworks and repair shipyards.

Cooperation in production and specialized production will be broadly developed with all CEMA countries. This especially applies to electronics, the production of robots, and the development of new technology. From the GDR we will receive printing machines; medical equipment will come from the CSSR; and machines and equipment essential for land drainage and mining will come from the USSR. There will be a joint production of airliners, a new generation of color TV tubes, delivery vehicles, buses, plant protection agents, and so on. This will be encouraged by the modernization of industry and by the rise in mutual deliveries of market commodities.

All in all, M. Gorywoda stressed, the implementation of plans that have been coordinated to such a degree and involving such a development rate, will strengthen Poland's position with CEMA and the international division of labor, and will allow Poland to overcome economic barriers and attain more favorable economic development conditions.

Answering journalists' questions, M. Gorywoda addressed the issue of debts to the Soviet Union. In accordance with bilateral agreements, repayments thereof have been deferred until after 1990. The repayments will be preceded by a gradual stabilization of the trade balance.

M. Gorywoda also explained indetail the paths of cooperation with the CEMA countries designed to restructure and modernize our production potential. As a result of this Poland should develop specialized areas of exports such as drugs, mining equipment, and certain spheres of electronics.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DIPLOMATS, CELEBRATES NEW YEAR

AU301824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/12/1985 -- Monday, December 30, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received the heads of diplomatic mission and the representatives of certain organizations accredited in Romania, who presented congratulations on the 38th celebration of the Republic's proclamation and on the New Year.

Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Stoian, Silviu Curticeanu, Ilie Vaduva -- minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan -- minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Aurel Duma -- minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were present.

On behalf of heads of state and government, of the heads of the organizations they represent, the diplomats conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm congratulations, wishes of good health and happiness, new successes in the fruitful rich activity he carries out at the head of the Romanian state, to the happiness and welfare of the people, for friendship, understanding and cooperation among all the nations, for security, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

Carlos dos Santos Veras, dean of the diplomatic corps, ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil, took the floor.

"The great number of countries represented here," said the dean of the diplomatic corps, "illustrates the Romanian Government's policy of entertaining relations with the international community, that includes states with different economic and social systems, based on the observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality and noninterference in the domestic affairs. We also appreciate Romania's constructive participation in the activities of the United Nations organization and in the other international bodies, where its presence is marked by an active collaboration and understanding of its responsibilities for the great problems of the world." Showing that the diplomats accredited in Bucharest follow with great interest the activities carried out by the Romanian head of state in the world arena, as witnesses of the great efforts made for the cause of disarmament, economic development, international cooperation, peace and security, Carlos dos Santos Veras said:

"In recent years, under your leadership, Romania has made great progress in its economic, cultural and social development and let us hope this path will be continued next year in all the domains, for the welfare of the Romanian people that is necessarily the receiver of all the efforts being made in this country". He thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu in advance for all the collaboration and cooperation the diplomatic corps will have in 1986 with the Romanian authorities in view of properly fulfilling their task in Romania.

He also thanked for the hospitality and friendship, always most warmly manifest by the Romanian people for the diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest.

On the new year and the 38th celebration of the proclamation of the Republic, on behalf of the diplomatic corps, the Brazilian ambassador addressed the Romanian president and Mme Elena Ceausescu, the government and the whole Romanian people sincere wishes of good health, prosperity and peace.

Thanking for the congratulations and wishes addressed to him, President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

His speech was followed with particular attention and interest, being vividly applauded.

President Nicolae Ceausescu raised a cup of champagne to the health of the attending diplomats, wishing them lots of good health, happiness, success in their activity as well as the traditional "A Happy New Year".

RADULESCU MEETS INDIAN PREMIER GANDHI IN BOMBAY

AU281923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Delhi AGERPRES 28/12/1985 -- Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress, prime minister of India, received Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, RCP representative to the events arranged in Bombay to mark the foundation centennial of the Indian National Congress.

On the occasion, the Indian leader was conveyed a warm salute of friendship and the best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Indian people further achievements in its country's independent development on the road of economic and social progress on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

Thanking, Rajiv Gandhi conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu his warm salute and cordial wishes of personal happiness and good health, of further successes in the modern development of its homeland.

Gheorghe Radulescu met in Bombay B.R. Bhagat, minister of external affairs of India, and Shiv Shankar, president of the Foreign Relations Department of the Indian National Congress.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MAURITANIAN OFFICIAL

Received by Ceausescu

AU272058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/12/1985 -- On December 27 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF), received Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh, permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between the Romanian president and the Mauritanian head of state.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the fine links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Mauritania were underscored.

The positive results scored so far in economic cooperation and commercial exchanges were assessed and real prospects were shown to exist for their further expansion. In that framework, it was pointed out that conditions had been provided to study and identify new areas of collaboration on mutually advantageous terms, to conclude long-term agreements imparting perspective and stability to the cooperation between Romania and Mauritania. It was also stressed that the development of collaboration between political organizations in the two countries could contribute to an intensified Romanian-Mauritanian cooperation both bilaterally and in the international arena.

During the interview, the need was highlighted for rallying the efforts and strengthening the cooperation of all peoples and progressive forces everywhere with a view to preventing the further deterioration of the international situation, to promoting a policy of disarmament, detente, collaboration and peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the fundamental problems of the contemporary age were the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the safeguarding of people's and nations' foremost right to existence, life, freedom and peace.

The need was emphasized for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all states of tension and conflict, of litigious issues still persisting between some states, military solutions and armed confrontations being avoided.

The importance was brought to the fore of finding a global solution to problems related to underdevelopment, the establishment of the new world economic order set on equality and equality to provide for all nations' progress, for world political and economic stability. In that framework, the significance was underlined of strengthening solidarity and cooperation between developing countries with a view to better capitalizing their economic potential and ensuring their faster socioeconomic progress, their people's welfare.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the SDUF National Council.

Also present was Mauritania's ambassador in Bucharest Yehdhid Oulid Sidya Ahmed.

Visit Concluded 28 Dec

AU281627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1536 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/12/1985 -- Mohamed Mahoud Ould Deh, permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, paid a visit to Romania over December 23-28 at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

During this stay in Romania the guest had talks with executives of the ministries of foreign affairs, foreign trade and international economic cooperation, national defence, food industry and farm products acquisition, as well as of county people's councils, and saw round places of economic, social and cultural interest in the capital city and in Ltulcea and Constanta counties.

CORRECTION TO BULGARIAN PLANNING CHAIRMAN VISITS

The following correction received from Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 25 December, page 5 to the item headlined "Bulgarian State Planning Chairman Vasilev Visits," subheaded 'Received by Dascalescu,' published in the 30 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page H 13, headline and paragraph one, line two reads:

...Dascalescu, received Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman... (Changing name from "Ivan Vasilev" to "Ivan Iliev")

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP SECRETARY

AU181926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1985 -- On December 18, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Hoang Tung, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The guest thanked deeply and expressed gratitude for the support given by the RCP, the Romanian Government and people to the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for the freedom and independence of the homeland, and in the socialist construction of the country.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good Romanian-Vietnamese relations and manifest the wish to further expand and deepen them in the advantage of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The sides also approached certain international problems.

In the context Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the need for everything to be done in view of solving politically, by way of negotiations the situation in South East Asia. The head of the RCP and Romanian state brought to the fore the important role reestablishing peace in Indochina may play for a normalization of the relations in the region, for the unity and collaboration of the socialist countries, for the setting in of a climate of cooperation and understanding among peoples. The sides considered it is only under peaceful conditions that the targets of the economic and social development of Vietnam and of the other states in the zone, of all the countries in the world can be achieved.

Proceeding in a comradely atmosphere, the interview was attended by Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BORDER CROSSING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

AU301428 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] We want to inform you that an agreement was signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between the SR of Romania and the USSR on simple crossings of the state border.

SHULTZ-DIZDAREVIC TERRORISM EXCHANGE EXAGGERATED

AU310655 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 85 p 2

[Aleksandar Nenadovic Commentary: "The Shadow of the Shultz visit"]

[Text] For the sake of clarity, let us start from the assumption that our careful readers could raise two equally logical objections to the title of this commentary. The first one is of a temporal or, if you will, professional nature. Why are we returning to the event that took place at the beginning of last week only now at the end of this week?

This is a good question. But before giving the answer, here is another possible objection, which requires somewhat more explanation. It is difficult to put it in a concise form, because it is of a political nature and therefore more important.

What kind of shadows do we see now that did not exist either at the beginning or the end of the U.S. secretary of state's visit -- at least there were no shadows in what is essential for the two countries and their governments. We have heard and read about the appropriate speeches and the ceremonial toasts. None of these contained even a single unpleasant allusion, despite their being politically substantial. The lasting bases of understanding and cooperation have been jointly reaffirmed. The talks between the prominent American guest and his hosts (Radovan Vlajkovic, Milka Planinc, Raif Dizdarevic) have been authoritatively endorsed by both sides, placing special emphasis on their positive aspects.

And now the shadows. They are the commentaries of a part of the U.S. press which, in a way, devalue Shultz' whole visit by neglecting its far-reaching political importance for the sake of some nervously overemphasized but other wise known differences. Why and how did it all come about?

The answer to these two assumed objections begins with one fact. Certain disagreements in interpreting terrorism as an international phenomenon, and particularly the disagreement about its deeper causes, have been taken as the motive. To be more precise: One of Shultz' replies made during the joint press conference to Dizdarevic's statement -- whose point was that "we must, of course, always look at the causes which bring about terrorism, because only by removing the causes can we curb this phenomenon" -- was used for commentating on this visit predominantly, even exclusively from the angle of this disagreement. The editor of THE WASHINGTON POST seemed to have gone the furthest in this.

The reply attracted attention probably because for the usually calm secretary of state this reply was unusually and temperamentally illustrated by his pounding on the table. The author of this rousing [zapaljiv] text in the editorial column of THE WASHINGTON POST returned to this pounding six days later in order to throw it back at all Shultz' contacts in Belgrade as a kind of political firecracker. He also had, it could be said, some closer targets. It looks as if the most important thing was to hit the "aroused spirits" in American political circles too, because they do not share his opinion that the differences in viewpoints that caused Shultz to react in Belgrade in the way he did "could harm relations between the two countries".

Written in an ironic if not sarcastic rather than rational manner, this commentary with its sharp words is meant to be imposed as a severe reprimand on the theme of international terrorism. A commentary made without right to appeal and directed to all like-minded people.

It seems as if one wanted to say that Yugoslavia -- although independent and non-aligned -- is sympathetic to terrorists almost with the whole of its social being, so that one has to shout at it in order to rouse it. There are some facts here that are too nonchalantly forgotten and that the annoyed author of the Washington editorial should also know. Let us mention only some of them:

-- Any, even a rough estimate of numbers of victims of the dreadful terrorist epidemic would convincingly show that Yugoslavs are not the fewest: 97 citizens have been killed, 300 gravely or lightly wounded; there are 7 diplomats among the killed and there are 15 gravely disabled people....

-- Also confirming its readiness for international cooperation in curbing all kind of violence (including the already noticed coordination with the United States), Yugoslavia was one of the countries most active in preparing and most meritorious for unanimously adopting the recent UN General Assembly Resolution that "irrevocably condemns as crimes all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever perpetrated."

-- Last but not least: Consistency has been and must remain the measure of independence in this matter too. It is certified by failing to accept either of the two extremes. Yugoslavia opposes the attempts to qualify as terrorism resistance to violence and occupiers (in Latin America or Cambodia, in Afghanistan or in the Middle East). This, however, should by no means be interpreted as concurrence with the attempt -- unfortunately not so rare -- to make the liberation struggles of people and nations deprived of their rights serve suicidal distortion of anybody's terrorist madness.

This commentary by the Washington daily does not deal with these or any other differences. The professional balance and political wisdom that an informed reader on this side of the world also usually expects of a paper that is justifiably listed among the very top in American journalism seems to be deliberately sacrified to the apoplectic ill temper of the author of the commentary.

The problem, of course, does not lie in the manner of expression of one or several commentaries, but in the potential victims of such ideological foppishness on the sidelines of Shultz' dialogue with Yugoslav officials. For what is of fundamental importance between the United States and independent Yugoslavia -- the strategic long-term nature of prevailing joint interest, which also implies overcoming inevitable differences -- is thereby reduced to a quarrelsome dramatization of particularities. Who can benefit from such shadows around the Belgrade stage of Shultz' European tour?

This polemically forced question completes what is so far the only possible answer to the two remarks presented at the beginning: Why the delay in returning to the visit of the U.S. secretary of state, and for what reason did we return to it at all?

The unpleasant need has simply imposed itself upon us. It is a pity. We record it, as Americans would put it, more with regret than in anger, if only because we are still certain that such shadows are temporary unpleasantness. Besides, according to our judgement they are profoundly at variance with the course and outcome of Shultz' brief but substantial visit.

ABU NIDAL'S TERRORISM PRIMARILY HARMS PLO

AU302014 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary: "Who Is Stirring Up International Terrorism With a Palestinian Mark and Why?"]

[Excerpts] After the horrible crimes at the Rome and Vienna airports, various interpretations of the background to that illusory murderous madness have been accumulating. We call it illusory madness because, regardless of the pathological mind of the direct perpetrators, it is completely certain that there is method even in that madness. Planners, financiers, and order-givers had their own reasons and aims when they sent those people, sworn and blind with hatred, to shoot at accidental victims only because they found themselves standing around U.S. and Israeli airline companies' counters.

Each directly interested side is now giving explanations that suit it. The truth is being intentionally clouded by various sides. The Israeli leading circles and their organs thus try to throw all understandable anger of their own and world public opinion on the shoulders of the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat. It is admitted even in Israel, though, that the perpetrators of the crimes are Palestinian extremists, but the whole truth is not said. And that truth confirms by bloody trails that those extremists -- and that is a mild term for those heedless murderers -- are not only renegades from the PLO and its wing Fatah, but their crudest enemies and provocateurs.

Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, broke off from 'Arafat's PLO coalition over 10 years ago and started terrorist acts and assassinations not only against Israeli and Americans, but also Palestinian personalities prominent through political activity. These personalities were proclaimed traitors to the Palestinian cause by those terrorists and put on the elimination list. The people from Abu Nidal's so-called Fatah Faction of Revolutionary Action have thus assassinated -- they bragged about it in their organs and messages -- PLO representatives in Paris, London, Rome, Kuwait, Brussels, and so on. The assassination of Yasir 'Arafat is also on the list of their aims.

The same group shot and gravely injured Shlomo Argov, Israeli ambassador in London, in July 1982, the act that served as an excuse to the Israeli Government of Begin and Sharon to start the already prepared aggression against Lebanon.

During the whole of this year there was talk about a new stage in Israeli-Arab negotiations, and a path toward those negotiations was sought on a diplomatic level. The participation of the PLO was the main controversial matter both in the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative of 11 February this year and in later hints about preparations for a wider international conference on the Middle East. The Israeli Government, strong U.S. pro-Israeli circles, and some Arab centers, fearing the political agreement in the Middle East and the strengthening of PLO positions, started various counteractions with a view to compromising and excluding the PLO and ruining the entire negotiation process. The terrorism of Abu Nidal's gang is causing the greatest damage to and is aimed primarily against the PLO. Abu Nidal and Yasir 'Arafat are irreconcilable enemies; it is senseless to ask the PLO to influence the actions of Abu Nidal's group, or, which is even worse, to blame the PLO for the actions of the so-called Fatah Faction of Revolutionary Action. Anyway, CIA chief William Casey himself has said in a recent interview for TIME magazine that many international terrorist groups are now at the service of various governments, and various terrorist actions can be ordered for good pay from that international crime syndicate. Those whom the road of negotiations in the Middle East does not suit and who want to exclude the PLO from any possible negotiations -- and there are also such people in Israel, among the Arabs, and in Iran -- are ordering such crimes today.

USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN 'ONLY' SOLUTION

AU281649 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 85

["Regular Military Commentary" by Stanislav Ocokoljic]

[Excerpts] It is now 6 years since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. In December 1979, 40,000 Soviet soldiers entered that country. Now there are almost 120,000, for the resistance of the mujahedin meanwhile has been increasing in extent and itensity. The indirect Afghanistan-Pakistan negotiations on a peaceful solution of the crisis have been continued several times, but without a decisive agreement on a Soviet withdrawal. Here is a military commentary by Stanislav Ocokoljic:

The sixth anniversary of this military intervention confirms that any attempt to achieve unilateral interests through the use of force is condemned to failure. Under the conditions of the present high degree of interdependence of the general social trends and international relations, such an attempt inevitably leads to a long-term crisis whose only possible solution lies in the challenger's renouncing the policy that led to the crisis.

The relationship of forces in the Afghanistan war theater shows the complete hopelessness of a further continuation of the armed conflict. Just one example: even after several successive large-scale offensives in which divisions, special airborne units, modern armor, artillery and missiles, airplanes and helicopters were used, many of them specially designed for anti-guerrilla activities, the much superior soviet forces have not been able to ensure a certain and full control even over such a key route as the Panjshir Valley.

Both sides nevertheless continue their long-term strategy of exhaustion, but without any prospect that either may win a military victory. Under such conditions, only a further intensification of armed conflict is possible, with a greater Soviet involvement but also a strengthening of the Afghan resistance, heavier losses on both sides, destruction, and further waves of refugees from afghanistan.

Only a Soviet withdrawal of troops from the territory of Afghanistan may turn the issue in a positive sense.

ZARKOVIC GREETS CUBA'S CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

LD302340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, on his own behalf and on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram to Fidel Castro, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of Cuba, in connection with the anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The conviction is expressed in the telegram that cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Cuba will successfully develop in the future as well to the benefit of our peoples, the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement, and for social progress and socialism in the world.

SFRY PRESIDENCY NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION

LD301043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 30 Dec 85

["New Year Message of the SFRY Presidency" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- Another year has passed; it called for great efforts in the struggle to arrest the unfavorable economic trends and to overcome other difficulties. We are going into the new year, 1986, resolved to successfully overcome them united, resolutely, and with more work and efficiency.

We have adoped a new medium-term plan for the social development of our country. We have adopted the basic systemic decisions on the most important questions of our development, and we have laid down clear objectives and tasks for the period ahead. In so doing, we have secured the basic conditions for a more intensive action in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program.

The struggle for greater productivity and exports, to curb inflation, and to halt the fall in the standard of living -- these are our most important tasks in 1986. We can carry them through, primarily with our own resources, coupled with full mobilization and involvement of all working people and citizens, every work collective and all organs and organizations in our society.

Everyone must know his place, his task and his responsibility in the great struggle we are conducting today for the economic stabilization of the country, for further social progress, and for a more successful functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. We are dutybound to confirm our program orientations with fresh successes.

This is Tito's and our path of emancipation of labor and of the people, the path of brotherhood, unity and equality, with which we will persist and on which we build our future.

The 13th LCY Congress, the top meetings of other sociopolitical organizations, and the elections for delegates and for delegate assemblies, due to take place next year, constitute an incentive for intensified efforts to fulfill the objectives of economic stabilization and the further progress of our country.

Both the present and the future fate of our community is in our own hands. We have always been able to attain what we wanted. This is why everyone -- individuals and organizations -- is dutybound to do everything possible so that the year ahead may become a step forward into a better life and a safer future.

We are fighting for a world without weapons and fear from destruction, without hunger and exploitation, for equal and equitable political and economic realtion among nations and states. It is with this commitment that we are marching toward the eight nonaligned countries' conference.

To the working people, young people, members of our armed forces, and to all the citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, we wish all the best for the holiday and a happy and successful 1986.

[Signed] The Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ASSESSES CEAUSESCU, LAZAR VISIT

LD261458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly assessed as useful and successful the recent visits to Yugoslavia of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary-general of the RCP, and Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar. The report on the visits was submitted by Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The committee stated that the visits represented yet another stage in Yugoslavia's continued dialogue with Romania and Hungary, and that at the same time they are part of Yugoslavia's very intensive exchange of views with neighboring countries. It was stressed that activities of this kind are in accordance with Yugoslavia's efforts to develop good-neighborly cooperation and to create a sound and constructive atmosphere both in bilateral relations and on the wider international scene.

It was agreed that the visits reiterated the stable nature and positive development of Yugoslavia's relations with both Hungary and Romania on the basis of the well-known principles established in the course of President Tito's meetings with the two countries' top leaders. It was said at the session that these principles -- independence, equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference, and the recognition of the specific features of countries' internal development and their international status, represented a lasting and irreplaceable orientation.

Dusan Srebec, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the delegates about the visit to Yugoslavia of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The committee assessed this visit as significant and positive, and agreed that it would contribute to the further developmnet of relations between Yugoslavia and the United States of America on the basis of well-known principles and to the recognition of the differences resulting from the two countries' differing international status and ways of internal development. The committee also discussed other issues under its purview.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY ATTACKS ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD272222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Pristina, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo examined at a session today a report on foreign propaganda against Kosovo, particularly coming from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The Presidency is reported to have noted that foreign propaganda against Kosovo is still present in the public information media of some countries, manifesting their hostile tendencies against the SFRY, that is to say Kosovo.

This particularly refers to the public information media of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which show hostile tendencies toward the SFRY, especially the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In this way they are expressing territorial claims and interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. The Presidency noted that hostile foreign propaganda, particularly on the part of Albanian and other hostile emigration, has been directed against the citizens of the SFRY nad consequently against Kosovo residents temporarily working abroad.

Stress was laid on the need for our help, in the form of information and contacts, to Yugoslav workers temporarily working abroad being more organized and effective in the next period. The Presidency also emphasized the need to have more frequent contacts with our emigrants abroad, as well as the need to resume publishing papers for Yugoslav emigrants with the aim of offering them objective information about events in our country. The Presidency also examined a report on the coverage of Pristina Radio and Television on the territory of Kosovo, as well as other issues within its competence.

KOSOVO CRIMES LIGHTLY REGARDED, LAWYERS CHARGE

LD281746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- Serbian lawyers consider it impermissible that serious criminal activities in Kosovo continue to be treated as [minor] offenses; that not one sales contract signed under pressure has been declared null and void; that knowledge of two languages is required to get a job; and that Serbian and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo is continuing, it is stressed in a letter which the Serbian lawyers' association has sent to Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber president.

The letter says that the association is cognizant of the legal profession's social role and its place within our society's overall efforts to implement constitutionality and legality. It is aware of the phenomena which it is encountering in its work when acting as defense attorney in specific legal matters in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo's juridical organs.

In the letter, the contents of which were made available to delegates and accredited reporters in the SFRY Assembly, it is stressed that the events in Kosovo are treated primarily as the misfortunes or problems of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in our public media, and not Yugoslavia. It states in the letter that the state organs, in taking measures to curb wild outbursts of irredentism, are tolerant, slow, and ineffectual. The efforts being made in society are still not bringing the appropriate results, the Association of Yugoslav Lawyers believes.

Expressing its extreme concern as a result of the situation in Kosovo and its readiness to become actively involved, in its own sphere, in the general efforts of society, the board of the Serbian lawyers' association is appealing to the highest federal organs and those of Serbia and Kosovo to make certain that the freedoms and rights of working people and citizens are uniformly protected throughout the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

FURTHER DEBATES AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU160838 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7-8 Dec 85 pp 1, 6, 7

[Report on the discussion at the 23d LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 6 December]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Dec -- Radisa Gacic said that very serious objections of a general nature may be advanced against the offered text of the proposed positions, as regards perceiving the basic problems in this field and the manner of overcoming them, as well as some specific objections as regards certain formulations.

Gacic further stressed that in the consultation held in republic in connection with the problem of a relative developmental lagging of the SR of Serbia without the provinces, it was concluded that it is necessary that the LCY Central Committee should take a very specific stand on the measures that should be undertaken to check this trend.

The proposed measures which should be built into the social plan of Yugoslavia and respective regulations are now being processed in the SFRY Assembly and the assemblies of the republics and provinces. It is necessary that in the immediate future, additional efforts be invested by all those who participate in the preparation of the proposed measures, so that the necessary agreement be reached in this sector of social planning and that the agreed deadlines for the adoption of the social plan and the economic system regulations would not be jeopardized.

When we bear in mind that Kosovo is entering the next medium-term period with a developmental level that is only a third of that of the country as a whole and half of that of the economically underdeveloped republics, with a low accumulation of its own and with limited opportunities for insuring that the development problems and contradictions can be resolved or mitigated, it becomes clear that the volume and quality of incentive measures are of exceptional significance and weight as regards Kosovo, Ilija Vakic said.

He said that in the coming period, development of the province so as to secure a growth of social product of about 8 percent and an increase of employment of about 6 percent must be ensured. This would provide about 72,000 jobs; until now, unemployment increased at an annual rate of 15 percent and employment at an annual rate of 4 percent. Vakic pointed out that the proposed solutions in the draft plan and the draft bills that regulate the status and the position of the economically underdeveloped republics and provinces do not ensure the necessary material frameworks for their accelerated development. Vakic believes that the development problems of Kosovo and its specific traits are not taken into consideration to a sufficient extent, and that there is no justification for beginning to reduce the funds intended for stimulating an accelerated development of the province in the new medium-term plan.

Milan Pavic thought that the export orientation of the Yugoslav economy is an actual imperative, and pointed out that this general orientation is not accompanied to a sufficient degree by practical measures, for the general rate of interest now is 63 percent, and the interest rate for export business is 47 percent.

Dobrivoje Vidic proposed that the positions should point out that we request that the proposed 5-year plan should pay particular attention to the subsistence problems of citizens with the lowest incomes.

Pensioners, disabled and sick people, and those who are really unemployed must be dealt with in a way that will guarantee a satisfactory social care for them. It may be said, "If we implement the anti-inflation program and other measures in the incomes policy as we should, everything will be on the whole favorable or better than now." This is true. But is this a full answer? I think that the protection measures for these categories of citizens should rest on firm guarantees.

Vidic also said: Since it continues to be insisted among our public that, as it is said, this generation has pushed future generations into an external debt of at least $20 billion and that it will not repay it, I propose that a documented review and view of the history of our borrowing and the use of borrowed funds for the development of the SFRY and all its republics and provinces be presented to the public.

I think that this is such a political question that one cannot get over it by personal statements and incidental comments. I particularly propose this because Zemljaric in his opening report said that assessments show that it is not justified or possible to insist on a reduction of the absolute amount of our debt until 1990, and that respective decisions should be adopted on this, as he said.

Time Shortage and Quality

The adoption of key development policy documents and of laws signifying changes in the economic system under pressure of time has an unfavorable influence on the quality of solutions; sometimes it is not even possible to ensure the necessary consistency between the two. It has happened for several years now that the resolution on economic policy and amendments to the laws have been adopted simultaneously, and this year the greatest part of the changes in the economic system in conformity with the stabilization program are being adopted at the same time as the social plan and the economic resolution, Lazar Djodjic.

It is good that the Central Committee is adopting positions and conclusions about certain problems of socioeconomic development, but it is necessary to perceive specifically and assess ideopolitically the resistance to the essential implementation of the stabilization program and to the taking of measures of responsibility.

The conditions for economic operations in 1986, as the first year of the plan, are not known, and they are not known for the plan period as a whole. Financial consolidation measures should have been adopted simultaneously with the adoption of the plan and the resolution. These measures are still not present, and it is said that one should wait for the closing accounts for 1985 before some measures may be taken, which means that more complex financial consolidation measures can be adopted only in the first half of 1986. If this is the situation, the question arises whether the positions of the 1986 resolution are realistic since its measures can be counted upon only in 1987.

The question of curbing inflation depends to a great extent on solving the question of financial consolidation, Djodjic continued, for the existing situation in this field is one of the significant factors pushing up prices.

When we are adopting the social plan and the resolution, the question is rightly asked of what can be done to stop a further fall in the standard of living of the employed and to eliminate the increasingly pronounced dissatisfaction of workers.

There is only one answer: scope for shifts in the field of the standard of living can only occur if one goes more quickly to a more consistent and comprehensive implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program. It is superfluous to continue repeating that one should stop the social stratification, the flow of social property to private hands, enrichment without work and results of work. People are rather allergic to it, because hardly anything is done in this field. We lack proper data, we lack adequate measures, we lack properly trained and equipped services, and we lack adequate social action to overcome this.

Attitude to Obligations

The difficulties which we are facing are to a great extent the result of negative trends in international economic relations, but they are above all a consequence of our shortcomings, failures, insufficient organization, low productivity, and resistance offered to the implementation of the long-term policy. Our society and its subjective forces will not bear the responsibility for failing to eliminate the causes of the present international economic crisis, but they cannot at all justify the domestic crisis caused by subjective shortcomings and omissions, Sinan Hasani remarked.

On these problems we can adopt better or worse positions and conclusions, decisions, and laws. Unless we make a decisive turn in the behavior of all social factors from the LCY Central Committee and to associated labor organizations, we will not be in a position to stop the negative trends and open up prospects for successful socioeconomic development.

Proceeding from its constitutional responsibilities, the SFRY Presidency last month convened a session of the Federal Executive Council, at which it presented its view of the present moment and needs, and it pointed to the necessity of a maximum mobilization for the purpose of implementing the aims of the economic stabilization policy.

Key tasks and measures of the socioeconomic development and economic policy were particularly pointed out. An indispensable obligation before us is the curbing of inflation and its essential reduction. All the activities and measures of all the social factors should be subordinated to this task. There is no doubt that one of the basic factors in reducing the rate of inflation is an increase of production and exports, along with a growth of labor productivity and a greater efficiency in economic operations.

A further decline in the economy's share of the distribution of income must be resolutely stopped, and conditions must be created for increasing its share and for consolidating the operations of the economy and the commercial banks. This is the direct way of strengthening the material base of workers self-management and socialist production relations.

It is of exceptional significance for our successful development that we adopt in time, and consistently implement, a strategy for the technological development of the country through which the jointly determined priorities should become more prominent, along with a greater reliance on our forces, an improvement of the economic structure of the country, and a quicker development and application of science.

There Must Be Order

The inflation in our country, Munir Mesihovic said, amounts to 50 percent in one year, 80 percent in the second, and in the third year it continues at a high rate of increase. The plan must say much more precisely how we will solve this problem. The present situation demands imperative changes in this direction. In the price sector, according to him, order must finally be introduced and a situation must be established which will to some extent guarantee the maintenance and a gradual growth of the standard of living of working people and citizens and a consolidation of the economy. If, through economic policy for 1986 and in the following year, we fail to make radical moves in slashing inflation, it will continue its destructive march with its grave consequences. The situation is extremely grave. We cannot behave as if nothing is happening, but we must push through a program for overcoming inflation in the draft plan, and must realize it.

Why the Plan Was Underfulfilled

Departures from, and even abandonment of the agreed policy of economic stabilization are particularly evident in agricultural industry, which is to say in food production, Nikola Kmezic said. There has been not only stagnation, but even a fall of the most important primary production, particularly in livestock farming.

Stagnation and the fall in production have had the consequence that the planned exports are fulfilled only 50 percent. It is certain that, if we continue to produce in this way, we will already in the next year import wheat, meat, milk, butter, edible oil, and protein fodder for livestock. When we bear all this in mind, it becomes much more clear how far we are from the provisions of the long-term economic stabilization program, which mandate that in the coming medium-term plan we should realize a net foreign exchange inflow of $3 to 4 billion for food exports. Instead of a further intensification of agricultural production we have waded deeply into extensive production; we reduced the use of fertilizers to only 100 kilograms of active ingredients per area unit, and we took up the inglorious last place in Europe.

Saying that the wheat sowing plan has been underfulfilled by 300,000 hectares, that the situation in livestock farming and the meat industry is deteriorating and that meat will have to be imported, that land remains uncultivated, and that accumulation in agriculture is falling, Kmezic expressed the belief that the LCY Central Committee must resolve that this erroneous course be urgently abandoned and that in the very next year and in the medium-term plan we should return to origins in food production, that is to say to a reaffirmation of the targets of the long-term economic stabilization program. In his view this means to harmonize the price disparities and the interest rate for agricultural produce, and to free these for exports.

We must abandon, Kmezic added, the present practice exporting food and produce only intermittently. In this sense it is necessary to encourage producers to produce food for export and to conclude long-term arrangements both at home and abroad. He who bans or restricts exports by associated labor organizations should at the same time provide compensation.

Without Euphoria

Igor Ursic stressed that our self-managing organization must be built up without euphoria and without political qualifications, and one must not lose sight of the essence of our socioeconomic relations and the constitutional position of workers. I think that the basic problem of the process of association lies in the lack of economic motivation.

The economic policy so far has not motivated the process of integration, except through declarations, but it has introduced restrictions and partial measures; it has distributed resources, and not only has not motivated mergers but has objectively influenced the processess of disintegration. Such economic policy measures can be tolerated much more easily by associated labor organizations which have no mutual links, which have no mutual obligations or commonly agreed business and development policy, than by those associated labor organizations which have pooled their modest accumulation, resources, and knowledge. If I assess the proposed resolution from this aspect, I must say that instead of motivating integration, it contains much directing, and many deadlines and measures for which it is difficult even to guess what they will objectively mean, Ursic said.

SAWPY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ECONOMY, ELECTIONS

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[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference at today's session established the tasks of the country's development for the next year. They also adopted a decision on the way to implement the preliminary procedure for proposing candidates for election to the office of president and members of the Federal Executive Council.

The country's social plan until the end of this decade and the resolution on implementing this plan next year demands that the development of the economic and political systems should be completed as soon as possible, while the already adopted solutions should be applied in all environments without vacillation and delays, it was stressed at the session. A large menber of working people and citizens took part in the public discussion on the medium-term plan and their proposals helped the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly to prepare its final version. This demands that after it is adopted, the federal plan should be consistently implemented while development plans should be proposed and adopted at other levels as well, Marjan Rozic stressed in his introductory speech.

Expressing their support for the drafts of plan documents, participants in the discussion -- there were 20 of them -- pointed out the need to halt the drop in living standards next year. This would be the only way to motivate workers for greater creative efforts. Lessening the problem of unemployment, increasing exports and better utilization of capacities are, besides lowering the rate of inflation, the priority tasks for the next year. They also pointed out the problem of the fragmentation of Yugoslav production capacities which should, as was noted, be linked into larger and stronger production units. Decreasing the number of employees in administration is also a task of primary importance as well as a more consistent conducting of savings at all levels from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation.

As Milan Uzelac pointed out, the adoption of a decision on the way to implement the preliminary procedure for electing candidates for the office of president and members of the Federal Executive Council is the first practical realization of changes and amendments to the SFRY Constitution which were adopted in 1981. This decision is also part of political preparations for the forthcoming delegate elections which, it was stressed, must be democratic. Considering the extremely complex tasks which the Federal Executive Council will face in internal and external policy, it is important that the most capable cadres should be found for this.

Delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted changes and (?amendments) on marking significant events and personalities from the history of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. They also adopted positions on monuments and memorials to liberation wars, the national liberation war and the socialist revolution of the nations and nationalities of our country.